

on exhibitors at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleans wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball,) at, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Hand and Farm Machines.

W. B. SMITH.

Jan 12-17



Lucca and Plagniol; with general assortment of articles in our line.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1858.

### Douglas and Lincoln.

The second great debate between Douglas and Lincoln, candidates to represent Illinois in the United States Senate, came off at Freeport on that State on the 27th of August. Fifteen thousand persons are reported to have been present at the discussion.

It will be remembered that these gentlemen met for the first time at Ottawa, upon which occasion Judge Douglas propounded various questions to Lincoln in reference to the views of the latter upon the slavery question. Lincoln responded at Freeport to the interrogatories put to him at Ottawa, and in his opening speech in return put various questions to his opponent. As this canvass is exciting interest in every part of the Union, because of the effect it is supposed it will have upon the Presidential election of 1860, we have concluded to give to our readers the positions of the respective candidates upon the all-absorbing slavery question, as elicited by the discussion at Freeport.

Mr. Lincoln holds to these positions:

1. He thinks that under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the Southern States, are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave Law. As regards the present Fugitive Slave Law, he thinks that it might have been so framed as to have been free from some of the objections that pertain to it, without at all lessening its efficiency. "But," says Mr. L., "inasmuch as we are not in the midst of an agitation in regard to the modification of that law, I would not be the man to introduce it as the subject of a new agitation in reference to Slavery."

2. While he would be glad to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, he is opposed to its abolition by Congress unless upon these conditions: 1st, that the abolition should be gradual; 2d, that it should be upon a vote of a majority of the qualified voters within the District; 3d, Unwilling owners must be compensated for their slaves so liberated. He thought Congress possessed the power, under the Constitution, to abolish slavery in the Federal District.

3. Even if Congress possessed the power to abolish the slave trade between States, (upon which question Mr. L. had not formed an opinion) he would be opposed to its exercise unless upon some such conservative principle as indicated by him in reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

4. He would or would not oppose the acquisition of additional territory, according as he might think such acquisition would or would not aggravate the slavery question among the people.

5. He believes in the "right and duty" of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States until the time of the formation of their State Constitutions. Yet if the people of any Territory, having "a fair chance and clear field," when they come to adopt a Constitution, establish slavery therein, "uninfluenced by the actual presence of the institution among them," he (Mr. L.) could see no alternative but to admit them into the Union.

In response to the interrogatories propounded by Mr. Lincoln, Judge Douglas took the following positions:

1. If the people of Kansas, by means entirely proper and unobjectionable, form a Constitution and ask admission into the Union before they have the population required by the English bill, he (Douglas) would vote for the admission into the Union. Said Mr. Douglas, "It having been decided that Kansas has people enough for a slave State, I hold that she has enough for a free State."

2. The people of a Territory, can, in the opinion of Mr. D., "by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution." "It matters not," said Mr. D., "what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution; the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local Legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives to that body who will by unfriendly legislation effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill."

In response to the question whether he was in favor of acquiring additional territory without regard to how far such acquisition may affect the Union on the slavery question, Mr. D. said: "Whenever it becomes necessary in our growth and progress to acquire more territory, I am in favor of it, without reference to the question of slavery, and when we have acquired it, I will leave the people free to do as they please, either to make it a slave or free Territory, as they prefer. It is idle to tell me we have territory enough. \* \* \* With our national increase, growing with a rapidity unknown in any other part of the globe, with the tide of emigration that is fleeing from despotism in the Old World to seek a refuge in our own, there is a constant torrent pouring into this country, that require more land, more territory upon which to settle, and just as fast as our interests and our destiny require additional territory in the North, in the South, or on the islands of the ocean, I am for it; and when we acquire it, we will leave the people, according to the Nebraska bill, free to do as they please on the subject of slavery and every other question." We think that in the above abstract we have given in a fair and intelligible manner, the positions taken by both of the candidates.

Mr. Lincoln is the nominee of the Republican party, and from the manner in which his sentiments were at first represented we were prepared to look for straight out Abolition views. So far as the admission of more slave States, the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as well as the slave trade between the States, are concerned, his views are such as no citizen of the

South can object to. They are eminently conservative and just, far more so than we expected from him.

Upon one point however, Mr. Lincoln differs toto celo from all Southern men, as well as national and conservative Northern men. We allude to his belief that it is the "right and duty" of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States. There are a vast number of conservative men in both sections who concede the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to prohibit slavery in the Territories, yet, in obedience to the great principle settled by the Compromise measures of 1850, they are bitingly opposed to the exercise of that power. With such men we are prepared to unite in all attempts to overthrow the Democratic party—the most corrupt and rotten organization which ever existed in any country. But we can never sympathize with or co-operate with any man or set of men who maintain not only the power, but the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the Territories.

The position of Mr. Douglas upon the question of slavery in the Territories is, if possible, more objectionable than that of Mr. Lincoln.

It will be remembered that in the campaign succeeding the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill we repeatedly called the attention of the people of the South to the position assumed by Northern Democrats everywhere as to the "great principle" said to have been settled by that bill, to-wit: That all legislation upon the subject of slavery in the Territories was, by its provisions, transferred from Congress to the "squatters" of the Territories. Southern Democrats denied that such was the effect of that bill. The doctrine that the people of the Territory, while it was a Territory, and before they formed a Constitution could prohibit slavery therein and exclude the slaves of the South therefrom—the infamous doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty"—is now announced by the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to be the "great principle" settled by its passage. What do Kentucky Democrats say to this? Are they not now prepared to say with Senator Hammond of South Carolina that the Kansas bill was a "delusion and a cheat from the beginning." How can they now dare to assume that they are the peculiar defenders of Southern institutions, when they have palmed upon us a bill which for the first time in the history of American legislation, inaugurates a doctrine which all Southern statesmen have denounced as worse than Wilmet Provision? Will any Kentucky Democrat defend the "great principle" of the Kansas bill if it be such as is announced by its distinguished author? Not one can be found to do so. Yet, in perfect consistency with Democracy, they give that bill one construction at the North, and a different one at the South—constructions as wide apart as the poles—and at the same time as so dishonest and corrupt as to prate about the perfect unity of their party upon every branch of the slavery question. The two wings hold antagonistic views, yet, for the sake of the public plunder, they can coalesce where ever and whenever "spoils" are to be obtained. Democracy will say anything and do anything, and decide the people to any extent, in order to succeed. Let conservative and honest-minded men everywhere hand together and hurl from power an organization which is corrupting and demoralizing every branch of the State and National governments.

We have just had the FIRST REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY placed upon our table. It is a neatly printed volume, the work having been done at this office by Col. A. G. HODGES. The report was carefully prepared by ROBERT W. SCOTT, the Corresponding Secretary of the Association, and its contents attest that gentleman's unremitting attention and ability in the transaction of his duties. We have rarely ever seen a book of the kind which contained more interesting and valuable information for the farmer. The Agricultural Address by Gov. Powell is one of that gentleman's happiest efforts, and the essays are not only well written, but being the productions of practical farmers they generally are such that the facts and experiments may be relied upon.

The Report is for sale at this office.

THE ECCENTRIC.—We call attention to the correspondence between a number of the citizens of Frankfort and Mr. A. F. FULKERSON, Jr., more generally known as the Eccentric. We had not the pleasure of attending Mr. Fulkerson's lecture on Friday night, but those who did were highly delighted. We have been informed that the entertainment is decidedly amusing, rich, and peculiar to Mr. Fulkerson. We trust that he will have a large audience on Wednesday night.

Mr. H. W. WHITTINGHAM has again placed us under obligations for "Harper's Weekly." The number is quite interesting, and among its most attractive features is a scene among the bathers at Newport. By all means call on Mr. Whittingham and buy this interesting journal.

THE ASHLAND DISTRICT.—Every lover of the memory of HENRY CLAY will be glad to hear the Ashland district in the recent Kentucky election, gave a large majority for the American Candidates. We notice that our friend Governor Morehead is spoken of as the American candidate for Congress next year to run against that "degenerate son of a noble sire," James B. Clay. The fact of his being a Whig district and of the Governor's great personal popularity, will insure his election by a large majority. There is no man either South or North, that in these perilous times, we would rather see in Congress than Governor Morehead. In electing Governor Morehead to Congress, the Ashland district will redeem itself in the eyes and the hearts of the Whigs of the Union. The Southern conservatives and Americans expect this much from HENRY CLAY'S district.—*Yanoo Banner.*

If the distinguished gentleman referred to above will but consent to make the race against JAMES B. CLAY, he will not only win it by a handsome majority, but he will lead new life to the American party in this district and throughout the State. The conservative men of the country need the services of such men as CHARLES S. MOREHEAD in Congress.

Cattle have been dying in considerable numbers, in the vicinity of Wellington, Loran county, Ohio, of a disease occasioned by the ergot in the grass. The distemper commences at the knees, causing the legs to decay, and finally produces death.

Truly, the minister who was condemned for murder at Charleston, Va., a few days ago made an effort to escape by walking out of the jail while the keeper was cleaning his cell.—He was recaptured and securely ironed.

### A Card.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4th, 1858.

A. FULKERSON, JR., Esq.:

Sir:—We, whose names are appended, having had the pleasure of listening to your eloquent and amusing recitations, on Friday evening, 3rd inst., at the Capital Hotel, tender you our thanks for the gratification your entertainment afforded us on that occasion, and would earnestly solicit a repetition of the same at such time and place as you may be pleased to designate.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. GARRARD,  
ANDREW MCKINLEY,  
LOUIS D. CRAIG,  
G. VALLANDINGHAM,  
GEO. B. BURNLEY,  
GARL. COIT,  
R. L. RUSSELL,  
T. J. GARRARD,  
R. P. RANKINS,  
R. C. STEELE,  
E. B. MCMURDIE,  
JOHN C. HERNDON,  
E. HENSLEY,  
W. H. SNEED,  
R. H. KING,  
GEO. W. MONROE,  
J. H. JOHNSON,  
T. W. HEWITT,  
GRAN. S. WILLIAMS,  
J. L. GIBBONS.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4th, 1858.

Messrs. J. H. Garrard, Andrew McKinley, R. P. Rankins, R. C. Steele, and others:

GENTLEMEN:—Your polite note, of to-day, in which you so courteously solicit a repetition of the entertainment of the past evening, lies before me, and it gives me great pleasure to answer that I shall be most delighted to comply with your flattering request, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 6th, in the ball room of the Capital Hotel, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. FULKERSON, JR.

### Popular Sovereignty.

From the following, which we clip from "The Press," John W. Forney's paper, the man who elected Mr. Buchanan, it will be discovered that there is no difference between the views of Democracy and the Republicans on the question of popular sovereignty so dangerous to the interests of the South; and that Judge Douglas and his associates are the true reflectors of Democratic principles. Hear what the Press says:

During the Presidential campaign of 1856 there was no portion of the opposition party in this country which objected to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It is true that in Kentucky and in several other Southern States, the friends of Mr. Fillmore headed by Humphrey Marshall refused to acknowledge it. But the great mass of the opposition declared that they had believed in the doctrine, and only contested it because they did not believe that Mr. Buchanan would faithfully carry it out. This was the burden of the song all through the free States. They said that, if this doctrine of popular sovereignty as advocated by the friends of Mr. Buchanan was carried out, they were willing to stand by it. If the speeches of popular orators who supported Mr. Fremont could now be reproduced, it would be found that they all took this ground. When it is ascertained, after full experience, that the pledges made by the Democratic party in 1856 are about to be absolutely fulfilled by the advocates of Judge Douglas in Illinois, and by such moral heroes as Wise, Packer, Walker, and others, it is easy to see that the Republicans will find it difficult to resist the conclusion that the pledges of 1856, however they may have been disregarded by others, will be entirely fulfilled by these distinguished men representing the masses of the Democracy.

The Americans of Kentucky and the other Southern States have invariably advocated the doctrine that the people of the Territories should be allowed to settle their domestic institutions in their own way when they come to adopt a State Constitution, which is Popular Sovereignty as it was understood by Mr. Clay and as it was embraced in the Compromise measures of 1850. It was against the doctrine, that the people of the Territories, while they remain Territories, have the right to exclude slavery—which is Popular Sovereignty as understood by Forney, Douglas, Buchanan & Co.—that they protested; and it was only by repudiating such a construction of it that the South was carried by the Democrats. As Forney says, the Republicans have never been opposed to Popular Sovereignty as it was construed in Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance.

Col. Jack Allen, the filibuster, is in town. (Lon. Courier.)

The mischief he is!

FUNNY.—Capt. J. W. Heady announces himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor; and W. F. Leathers announces himself a candidate for Congress in the 5th District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention. HA! HA! HA!!!

There are forty six persons in England who have incomes of £450,000 a year, equal to two millions and a quarter dollars.

Great question, that.

John Mitchell tells Queen Victoria "she lies." We wonder how the old lady will like it. (Lon. Journal.)

Much better than she will your calling her an old lady. Queens have feelings as well as other people.

Mr. Beverly L. Clarke, resident minister near the Republic of Guatemala, made a narrow escape with his life. Whilst embarking on board the Columbus at San Jose de Guatemala, the self-boast, in which he and another person were being conveyed from the shore to the steamer, capsized, and, but for the timely interposition of some friendly natives, who are expert swimmers, both Mr. Clarke and his fellow passenger would in all probability have been drowned.

The Charleston Mercury declares that "the evils of pardoning and supporting Douglas," will be the absolute destruction of the Democratic party, inasmuch as the party, which "is now weak at the North, will be divided and repudiated at the South, and between the sections, fall hopelessly to the earth."

Mr. F. P. Blair gives notice that he shall contest the seat of Mr. Barret as the Representatives in Congress from the St. Louis district.

ACQUITTED.—James Green, who killed young Carver, of Mobile, Ala., at the Warrenton (Va.) Springs, has been discharged on the ground of self-defense.

The Northern Administration Democrats cannot endure the galling fire with which the opposition have been raking their ranks. They are placed in an awkward position. It is death to the politicians to say that although 30,000 inhabitants was sufficient for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution to which the people of that Territory were opposed, yet 93,000 will be required before she can be admitted under any other Constitution, or one that is acceptable to her people; but the Administration organ at Washington rows vengeance against all Democrats who will not abide by the disabling clause of the English swindle. The New York News, the Administration organ of that city, endeavors to reconcile the antagonistic interests in the following uningenious manner:

It is proper that a normal rule should be established that hereafter no territory shall pass from its organic condition, unless it shall contain the legal number of inhabitants required for a representative in Congress; but as no such condition was imposed by Senator Douglas in the Kansas bill, nor for the submission of its Constitution to a vote of the people, as was incorporated by him in the Minnesota act, and recommended by President Buchanan to be inserted in all future organic acts, it is a question for the Congress to determine whether Kansas may hereafter be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality, without being compelled to come under any new requirements. We must not abandon the intrenched positions upon which we have been in vain. The sacred principle of popular sovereignty, so much derided by our opponents, must not be surrendered to those who have invoked its potency to sustain and justify the enemies of "law and order" in Kansas. A condition imposed by any Congress which is rejected by the people of the territory, forms no obstacle to a renewed application on the part of its people to a succeeding Congress, who, under the Constitution, is clothed with discretionary powers to admit new States.

The Administration having surrendered their position against the submission of the Constitution to the people, as assumed in the Green bill, by the passage of the English conference bill, will now be obliged to back down from the old disabling clause of the latter, or be defeated in every Northern State. We shall see whether or not the Administration will yield this point in order to maintain their ground in the North, and we will see whether or not Southern Democrats who endorsed the English bill will still adhere to the shifting, changing, inconsistent, pliable, dishonest and unscrupulous Administration, who endeavor to cheat both sections in order to secure them, and who legislate not for the country but for a party. We think, however, that Democrats will follow Democratic leaders anywhere, without regarding the filth of the locality.

We regret to hear that Hon. CHILTON ATLAN died at his residence in Clarke county, on the 31st inst.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, under date of August 11th, says: "Mr. Sumner, you will be glad to hear, though still under the terrible treatment to which he has been obliged to submit, is well enough to move about quietly, and left this morning for a trip of a few days to Chartres and the vicinity."

MARRIED.—In West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on the 24th of August, by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., Rev. JOHN HUNTER to Miss ROSA M. PERMAN, both of Jackson, Miss., and the former lately of Danville, Ky.

On the evening of July 31st, by Rev. T. D. Wardlaw, R. R. E. HOPKINS, Esq., of Hopkins' Depot, Scott county, Ky., to Miss ALICE V. daughter of Dr. Dunnington, of Bourbon county.

At the Spencer House, Cincinnati, on the morning of the 20th ultimo, by Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Mr. E. DAVIS, Esq., of Fairmount, Ky., to Miss SALLIE M., daughter of D. Shawhan, Sr., of Bourbon county.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Savage, Miss NEPPIE B. SAVAGE, of Lewis county, to Mr. L. M. ROBERTS, of Musquitoville, Vermont, both teachers of the Millersburg Male and Female Collegiate Institute.

On the 23rd inst., by Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. WILLIAM MASSEY, to Miss MARGARET DAVIS, daughter of Mr. George Davis, all of Lexington.

DIED.

On Saturday, August 28th, at his residence in Harrison county, FRANK J. GRAY.

On the 2nd inst., in Fayette county, ARTHUR, infant son of R. S. and Jane Burnet, aged 9 months.

On the 16th inst., Dr. BUFORD A. PREWITT, son of H. H. Prewitt, Esq., of Georgetown, Ky., in the 39th year of his age.

On Saturday last, at his residence in Harrison county, Ky., of typhoid fever, Mr. FRANCIS J. GRAY, a highly esteemed citizen, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 30th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Morris, in Jessamine county, Ky., Mr. DAVID FOLEY, in the 37th year of his age.

In this county, on Friday the 20th inst., Mrs. AMERICA, consort of Maj. John G. Price, aged 56 years.

One who having known Mrs. Price as long as myself feels called on to add a brief testimonial in regard to her many amiable qualities. I have never known any person possessed of more amiable traits of character. She was as a wife and mother kind, indulgent, affectionate and obedient. Although for many years she had been sorely afflicted, yet she bore it all with great fortitude, seeking never to murmur at her lot, but waited with all patience her appointed time.—*Liberty (Mo.) Tribune.*

J. H. Waterman's School.

THE FIRST SEMESTER WILL COMMENCE Wednesday, 1st day, Sept. At Scholastic school weeks—divided into two sessions of 20 weeks each. Each day will be divided in two sessions of 2 1/2 hours, A. M., and 2 1/2 hours, P. M. The desired pupils will be carefully fitted for College. A small number of pupils more than are now engaged will be received. Tuitions, after the first session, in advance.

TERMS PER SESSION:

English Course, \$30 00  
Classical, 25 00  
For the present, at end of Main street.

J. H. WATERMAN, A. B.  
Sole Instructor.

NEW ORLEANS

ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

NOW PLAYING IN LOUISVILLE, WILL BE IN FRANKFORT, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 1858, for St. James Hotel, during which time they will play six different Operas.

Sale of Tickets to commence on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, in the room over the Key-Note Office, where seats can be secured for every performance, without extra charge.

SEAT-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

Sept. 6, 1858—w&wlm.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Rheumatism Cured!

Not less than about twenty thousand cases, of this painful and paralyzing disease, have already been cured by the use of Dr. Mortimore's celebrated remedy. These comprise cases of every seeming form of the disease, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old Chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years standing, and this after the patients had long been given up as incurable by eminent physicians. Some had taken voyages at sea, spent years of residence in the most salubrious climes, visited the various "Water Cure" establishments, and celebrated Springs, both in this country and Europe, yet had still remained crippled, until they used this remedy, and by its use have been restored to health.

This is a vegetable—internal remedy, prepared and recommended for this disease alone. It is pure, and is perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child.

Evidence of the highest possible character from physicians, clergymen and others, is published in behalf of this remedy, such as to give it character with every intelligent or reflecting mind. This evidence will be furnished to any address desired. The medicine is sold at \$5 per bottle, five bottles for \$20, or \$40 per dozen, and will be sent by Express, or as directed, to any part of the Union. Apply to or address

DR. D. MORTIMORE,  
Third St., opposite Journal Office,  
Louisville, Ky.

August 20, 1858—1y

### School for Children.

Mrs. S. J. Bacon's School for children will commence its next session, in South Frankfort, on the 1st Monday in September.

Terms of Tuition, for 20 weeks, \$3 00

Aug. 20, 1858—3w.

### POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

The undersigned will open the 16th session of his school on the first Monday in September next.

Young men who design to become Book Keepers, Surveyors, Civil Engineers or Draftsmen will be qualified for their respective professions.

Pupils thoroughly prepared to enter either as Freshmen or Sophomores in any College.

The standard of morals in this school will continue to be second to none.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Board and tuition, invariably in advance, \$30

Tuition alone 20

E. A. GRANT,  
Principal.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 18, 1858—lmw&w.

## NEW FIRM.

### PAGE, GAINES & PAGE,

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general business in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Agricultural Implements, will hereafter keep a large stock of the above articles always on hand.

The Dry Goods and Queensware for the present will be kept at the old stand of T. S. & J. R. Page, under the supervision of J. R. Page, where will always be found a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods of the latest styles and lowest prices. The Grocery establishment, combined with all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware and Woodware, will be kept at the old stand of W. A. Gaines, and under his supervision. We will keep but one set of Books, so that persons dealing with us can have their Grocery and Dry Goods bill combined. Terms cash, or to prompt customers six months.

T. S. PAGE,  
W. A. GAINES,  
JAS. R. PAGE.

## LIBERIA.

### AS I FOUND IT, IN 1853,

By Rev. A. M. COWAN,  
Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

184 pages, Royal Octavo.

JUST published and for sale at this office. Price 25 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us that amount in money or postage stamps.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination.

(March 24, 1858—tf.)

### Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

### SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—tf.]

### Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1859, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

Nurse Wanted.

A liberal cash price will be paid for a good nurse.

R. W. BLACKBURN.

June 30, 1858—1f.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

For sale at

Aug. 23, 1858.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

### OF THE

### Charter Oak Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

To the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, July 24, 1858.

NAME AND LOCATION.

1st. The name of the company is the CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. The Company is located at said Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

2nd. The amount of its capital stock is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

3d. The amount of its capital paid up is One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

4th. ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents and other persons, \$75,948 00

2. Real Estate unencumbered, 150 00

3. Bonds owned by the Company, 150 00

4. Debts due the Company secured by Mortgage on Real Estate, situate in Hartford, New York, &c., 17,000 00

5. Debts otherwise secured as per Vouchers accompanying, (see Bank Stocks, No. 87), 17,000 00

6. Loans on collateral security by stocks, and endowments, &c., 25,521 46

7. Loans to mutual members on policies and at interest, 9,500 00

8. Debts for premiums Bank upon int., 120,760 57

9. All other securities are—1st, 1,770 shares of Bank Stock, as per vouchers accompanying, in the cities of Hartford and New York, 110,337 50

2nd, Bills Receivable on demand bearing interest, 50,000 00

3rd, Accru



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